

May 17, 2001

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on May 22nd, President Chen Shui-bian of the Republic of China will be completing his first year of service as Taiwan's head of state, and I would like to take this occasion to congratulate him and comment on a few of Taiwan's achievements.

For the last two decades, the republic of China on Taiwan has been a major trading partner of the United States. It has maintained friendly ties and relations with us for the last ninety years. Taiwan is one of the most successful models of rapid political reform in the entire world. Fifty years ago, Taiwan was a closed authoritarian society with no freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, or right to vote. Today, Taiwan is a full-fledged democracy. It is home to more than 90 political parties. Virtually every political office in Taiwan is hotly contested through free and fair elections.

Taiwan believes in free-market economics. Taiwan's economics. Taiwan's economy is so strong that it offers its people one of the highest standards of living in Asia, universal education, and free medical care for people of all ages. With respect to U.S.-Taiwan trade, Taiwan is our seventh largest export market, supporting many jobs for U.S. manufacturers. In addition, U.S. colleges and universities host more than 10,000 Taiwan students. The U.S. is the number one destination for most of Taiwan travelers. Lastly, Taiwan and the United States share many common values such as a respect for human rights, freedom of speech, and democracy.

I would like to offer my congratulations to President Chen and the people of Taiwan. I also would like to welcome President Chen as he transits New York on his way to Central America. Although his stay in New York will be brief, his visit is of tremendous importance to all of us Americans who recognize and value what a great, longstanding friend Taiwan has been to the United States.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. C. L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1646) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes:

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to voice my reasons for voting against final passage of H.R. 1646, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. I wish for my colleagues and constituents to know the reasons for my action.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

There were many good provisions in H.R. 1646 that I am glad were in the final bill that the House passed. I support the sale of *Kidd* class destroyers to Taiwan. I support the call for moving the United States Embassy in Israel to the capital of Israel, Jerusalem. I also voted for several amendments that made H.R. 1646 a better bill. I joined my colleagues in voting for Mr. DELAY's amendment to protect United States servicemen from the clutches of the United Nation's new international Criminal Court. America's service men and women serve our nation under our Constitution, not international bureaucrats under a foreign flag. I am pleased that this House voted to pass the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from California, Mr. LANTOS, prohibiting United States military aid to Lebanon until they step up their efforts to stop terrorist attacks against Israel. I am particularly pleased that the Hyde Amendment restoring the Mexico City policy was added to the final bill.

Despite these improvements, I could not vote for final passage of this bill for two reasons. The first reason is the failure of this House to pass the amendment of my friend and colleague from Colorado, Mr. TANCREDI. I cannot support a bill that authorizes \$118 million for rejoining the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNESCO is a profoundly anti-western, anti-American organization. President Ronald Reagan was correct in withdrawing the United States from this group, and I will not vote to send my constituents' tax dollars to an unelected intelligentsia who hate this country.

The second reason I voted against this bill is because of language urging United States acceptance of the Kyoto treaty on the environment. There is no way I could vote for this bill with the language intact. This provision is unsound constitutionally and economically. The Kyoto language is unsound constitutionally because the other body has refused to ratify this treaty. The Constitution specifically reserves the treaty ratification power to the Senate. This house has no place urging the President to enforce a treaty that our country is not bound by. We have very strict laws restricting air and water pollution. If the House of Representatives thinks these laws aren't strict enough, which I do not believe, then the House should pass a bill changing those laws. International negotiations are not the way the Founding Fathers intended for our environmental laws to be changed.

More importantly, Mr. Chairman, the Kyoto treaty is monumentally flawed. If ratified it would require the United States and other developed countries to reduce their emission of so-called "greenhouse gasses" at least 7% below 1990 levels by 2010. At the same time developing countries, such as China, Brazil, and India, were exempted from the greenhouse requirements.

If implemented, the Kyoto treaty would have driven manufacturing industries entirely out of the United States. The United States already has strict Clean Air laws. Requiring a 7% decline in emissions for every industry would impose enormous costs on manufacturers and has not been scientifically proven to prevent global warming. If given the opportunity to choose between a country with these strict laws and a nation that was not bound to re-

duce emissions, I am of no doubt as to which country that firm will move to.

In addition to driving industry off-shore, full implementation of the Kyoto treaty would require increases in gasoline and electricity prices of up to 50%, and an estimated job loss of 2.4 million, according to one study. Mr. Chairman, the Clinton Administration did not sign a treaty at Kyoto, they signed a death sentence for the American economy. President Bush sensibly announced on March 28 that the United States would not take steps to implement the Kyoto treaty. I could not join this House in urging our President to destroy the American economy, and voted against H.R. 1646.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote numbers 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 on May 15, 2001 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all five votes.

ROC PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN'S
FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE

HON. J. D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a year ago, Mr. Chen Shui-bian assumed the presidency of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Today I would like to join my colleagues and the people of Taiwan in wishing President Chen a happy one year anniversary in office. Also, a warm welcome to President Chen and his party as they transit through New York later this month. After a brief stop in New York, they will journey to Central America.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan has a dynamic economy that is the envy of much of the world. Taiwan is now the world's 17th largest economy and holds \$100 billion in foreign exchange reserves. The United States is a major trading partner of Taiwan.

Politically, Taiwan is one of the freest nations. It has a democratically elected head of state and holds free elections at all levels. People enjoy full human rights and press freedom.

By any measurable standard, Taiwan is an economic powerhouse and a beacon of democracy. Mr. Speaker, I salute President Chen and his people on the occasion of Mr. Chen's first year in office.

HONORING FATHER AMOS
WISCHMEYER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated more

than 50 years to making our community a better place. On June 3, 2001, Father Amos Wischmeyer, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, will celebrate his Golden Jubilee.

Father Wischmeyer was ordained in 1951 and began his career at Holy Trinity in Fowlerville and then St. Phillips in Battle Creek. He later went on to serve at St. Joseph's in Gaines and St. Mary's of the Lake in New Buffalo. In 1967, he followed the Lord's calling to serve as the Pastor for St. Mary's Catholic Church in Swartz Creek, where he has served for the past 34 years.

One of the high points of Father Wischmeyer's priestly life was when he was able to meet Pope John Paul II in January of 2001. He was the great privilege and opportunity of having a private audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican. It was a truly memorable experience for Father Wischmeyer.

Since his assignment to St. Mary's in 1967, pastor Wischmeyer has been an effective advocate for the disadvantaged. He continually extends his arms to help anyone in need. Throughout his service at St. Mary's, Father Wischmeyer has also managed to keep the Parish School open and fully operational, enriching children's lives with faith and allowing them to open their hearts to God.

For the past 50 years, Pastor Wischmeyer has worked tirelessly to spread the Word of the Lord. He has made this his goal and dedicated his life to working not only within the parish, but also throughout the community to achieve this goal. Continually putting the needs of others above his own, Father Wischmeyer is an exemplary and loyal servant of God.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to acknowledge the fine work of Father Amos Wischmeyer. His dedication to providing food, clothing, shelter and education to anyone at anytime, without hesitation, serves as a fine example to us all. Our community would not be the same without the presence and influence of Father Wischmeyer. I know our community is a better place to live because of his spiritual mission. I am pleased to ask my colleagues in the 107th Congress to join in congratulating his 50 years of pastoral service.

ENIGMA CODE BROKEN MAINLY BY THE POLES

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant events in World War II other than those which took place on the battlefield was the cracking of the Germans' Enigma code. This great contribution to our victory in the war against Hitler was recently highlighted because of the theft of one of the Enigma machines last year in England. This led to some discussion in the newspapers about this event, and there are extremely well informed people who believe that the newspaper discussions of the event were inaccurate, particularly in not giving sufficient credit to the work of brilliant analysts from the University of Poznan in Po-

land in cracking this code. According to Edward Piwowarczyk of New Bedford, an authority on this matter, and the Program Director of the Polish Happy Time on WNBH radio, "by 1937, the Poles deciphered nearly three-quarters of all intercepted German military communications," and "in July 1939, the Poles offered their accomplishments to the potential allies."

Because it is important for us to get history right, and because the brilliant achievements of the Polish analysts who did this work deserve recognition now that this matter has once again come to the fore, I submit Edward Piwowarczyk's brief discussion of this history to be printed here.

[From the New Bedford (MA) Standard-Times, Oct. 13, 2000]

ENIGMA CODE BROKEN MAINLY BY THE POLES (By Edward L. Piwowarczyk)

One can say that Poland's most significant contribution to the Allies winning World War II was cracking the masterful German war code Enigma. According to an Associated Press story in the Oct. 11 Standard-Times, "Historians say the codebreakers' work shortened the war by as much as two years." The British contribution was only to improve the Polish analytic machine called Bombe, which would process intercepted Engima-based communications and enable decipherment of them.

Here's the story. In the late 1920's, Polish radio monitoring stations of German messages started to receive a new type of machine code. The BS-4 section, department of German codes at the Main Staff in Warsaw, were helpless. So, the University of Poznan was chosen as an organizer of a cryptological course for military purposes.

Through a combination of hard work and brilliance, three members of this class, namely, Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Rozycki and Henry Zygalski, solved the puzzle. The cryptological success was also a scientific success of the Poles. A command of higher mathematics useful for investigation on code systems, especially the so-called permutation and cycle theory, was a prerequisite to master the Enigma Cipher Machine.

By 1937, the Poles deciphered nearly three-quarters of all intercepted German military communications, a tremendous aid to Allied forces. Major Maksymilian Ciezki, head of the German Department of the Polish Signal Intelligence, along with the group of Polish mathematicians mentioned, were responsible for decoding Hitler's enigma: the code name for their operation Wicher (Gale).

In July 1939, the Poles offered their accomplishments to the potential allies. Delegations from the French staff, Lt. Col. Gustave Bertrand and Capt. Henri Bracquentie, and the British staff, Commander Dillwyn Knox and Commander Alistair Denniston, arrived at the secret BS-4 Center situated in the Kabacki Forest outside of Warsaw. The Polish specialists acquainted them with the method of breaking the Nazi codes. Each delegation was presented with one Polish-made Enigma coding machine called Bombe.

Just this further note: Recently in Poland, the Polish government honored Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Rozycki and Henry Zygalski, posthumously, for their outstanding achievements.

The eminent English historian Ronald Lewin, in his book "Ultra Goes to War," details the indispensable Polish contribution to World War II. The dedication at the beginning of Lewin's book reads: "To the Poles

who sowed the seed and to those who reaped the harvest."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 121, passage of H.R. 1646, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE ENERGY PROBLEM AND ITS EFFECTS ON WEST VIRGINIANS

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to raise attention to the energy problem and how it is affecting people in the Second Congressional District of West Virginia. The recent energy crisis in California has become front-page news in papers throughout the country and rightfully so. Other regions are suffering too, though, and unless action is taken soon, the problems of Californians will become the problems of everyone. Evelyn P. Jones of Montrose, Randolph County, West Virginia, is a citizen in my district whose plight is particularly distressing. Her caring son, James A. Jones, who is the workers' compensation program manager for the Library of Congress, brought Evelyn's situation to my attention. I want to tell her story because I think that it is representative of others in my district and state as well as throughout the country.

Evelyn Jones is a retiree living on a fixed income of \$500 a month. She lives on the family farm and takes care of her 90-year-old sister. The rising cost of home heating oil has placed Mrs. Jones in a terrible financial quandary. Her heating oil bills from last September 12 through March 3 totaled \$1725.55. Fortunately for Evelyn, she has a close-knit family, many of whom live in nearby Elkins and help her buy food, medicine, and other necessities.

Were it not for Evelyn's family, she would likely have to make the difficult decision of choosing between adequate heating, food, or medicine. I have little doubt that many citizens of a similar disposition do, in fact, have to make such decisions. Congress has provided some relief in the form of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). However, many citizens in need are either not eligible for this program or do not like the idea of government help. Clearly, a more comprehensive policy approach is needed to provide both short-term relief and long-term solutions to high prices and energy shortages.

The Washington Post reports that gas prices have risen to a nationwide average of \$1.68 per gallon of regular unleaded. The Energy Department has estimated that the cost this summer will range from \$1.50 to \$1.75, a five percent increase from last year. In some